EXHIBIT 5C

Sample Calculations

Simplified Initial Members' Schedule

EXHIBIT 1: INITIAL MEMBERS' SCHEDULE								
Member	**Common Interests**							
	Class A Common Interests				**Class B Common Interests**			
	Class A Common Interests		**Voting Allocation**	**Economic Allocation**	**Class B Common Interests**		**Voting Allocation**	**Economic Allocation**
	Voting	**Non-Voting**			**Voting**	**Non-Voting**		
Class A Members								
A_1	16	0	60%	60%	0	0		
A_2	4	0	15%	15%	0	0		
Aggregate Class A Allocation:	20	0	75%	75%	0	0		
Class B Members								
B_1	0	0			6	0	15%	15%
B_2	0	0			4	0	10%	10%
Aggregate Class B Allocation:	0	0			10	0	25%	25%

$$\text{Member's Economic Common Interest Percentage} = \frac{\text{Number of Class A (or Class B) Common Interests held by the Class A (or Class B) Member}}{\text{Number of Class A (or Class B) Common Interests held by all Class A (or Class B) Members}} \text{ X } \text{Aggregate Class A (or Class B) Economic Allocation}$$

For example:

- Economic Common Interest Percentage of Member $A_1 = \frac{16}{20} \text{ x } 75\% = 60\%$
- Economic Common Interest Percentage of Member $B_1 = \frac{6}{10} \text{ x } 25\% = 15\%$

$$\text{Member's Voting Common Interest Percentage}[1] = \frac{\text{Number of Class A (or Class B) Common Interests held by the Class A (or Class B) Member (excluding Non-voting Common Interests)}}{\text{Number of Class A (or Class B) Common Interests held by all Class A (or Class B) Members (excluding Non-voting Common Interests)}} \text{ X } \text{Aggregate Class A (or Class B) Voting Allocation}$$

For example:

- Voting Common Interest Percentage of Member $A_1 = \frac{16}{20} \text{ x } 75\% = 60\%$
- Voting Common Interest Percentage of Member $B_1 = \frac{6}{10} \text{ x } 25\% = 15\%$

[1] Because no Non-voting Common Interests have been issued (as shown in Exhibit 1 above, as well as is the case with respect to the actual Members' Schedule (and we do not anticipate Non-voting Common Interests being issued in the future)), a Member's Voting Common Interest Percentage will at all times be equal to its Economic Common Interest Percentage.

Example 1: Issuance of Annual Incentive Shares under the Volume-Based Equity Plan
(showing changes from Exhibit 1)

EXHIBIT 2: MEMBERS' SCHEDULE FOLLOWING ISSUANCE OF ANNUAL INCENTIVE SHARES								
Member	**Common Interests**							
	Class A Common Interests				**Class B Common Interests**			
	Class A Common Interests		**Voting Allocation**	**Economic Allocation**	**Class B Common Interests**		**Voting Allocation**	**Economic Allocation**
	Voting	**Non-Voting**			**Voting**	**Non-Voting**		
Class A Members								
A_1	16	0	60%	60%	0	0		
A_2	4	0	15%	15%	0	0		
Aggregate Class A Allocation:	20	0	75%	75%	0	0		
Class B Members								
B_1	0	0			**7.8**	0	15%	15%
B_2	0	0			**5.2**	0	10%	10%
Aggregate Class B Allocation:	0	0			**13**	0	25%	25%

- The Volume-Based Equity Plan requires the distribution of a number of newly-issued Class B Common Interests equal to 30% of the number of Class B Common Interests then-outstanding.
    - 30% of 10 Class B Common Interests = 3 newly-issued Class B Common Interests as "Annual Incentive Shares".
    - The issuance of Annual Incentive Shares has no effect on any of the Aggregate Class A Economic Allocation, the Aggregate Class A Voting Allocation, the Aggregate Class B Economic Allocation or the Aggregate Class B Voting Allocation.
- Each Class B Member is assumed to satisfy its Individual Target. Thus, each Class B Member receives its pro rata share of the newly-issued Class B Common Interests.
    - Member B_1 receives: $\frac{6}{10}$ x 3 = 1.8 Class B Common Interests.
    - Member B_2 receives: $\frac{4}{10}$ x 3 = 1.2 Class B Common Interests.
- As each Class B Member satisfied its Individual Target, the issuance of Annual Incentive Shares has no effect on any Member's Economic Common Interest Percentage or Voting Common Interest Percentage. Using the formulas above:
    - Economic Common Interest Percentage of Member B_1 = $\frac{7.8}{13}$ x 25% = 15% and
    - Economic Common Interest Percentage of Member B_2 = $\frac{5.2}{13}$ x 25% = 10%.

Example 2: Member A_1 Acquires Common Interests Representing an Economic Common Interest Percentage of 5% from Member B_1

(showing changes from Exhibit 1)

EXHIBIT 3: MEMBERS' SCHEDULE FOLLOWING TRANSFER								
Member	**Common Interests**							
	Class A Common Interests				**Class B Common Interests**			
	Class A Common Interests		**Voting Allocation**	**Economic Allocation**	**Class B Common Interests**		**Voting Allocation**	**Economic Allocation**
	Voting	**Non-Voting**			**Voting**	**Non-Voting**		
Class A Members								
A_1	**17.333**	0	**65%**	**65%**	0	0		
A_2	4	0	15%	15%	0	0		
Aggregate Class A Allocation:	**21.333**		**80%**	**80%**	0	0		
Class B Members								
B_1	0	0			**4**	0	**10%**	**10%**
B_2	0	0			4	0	10%	10%
Aggregate Class B Allocation:	0	0			**8**	0	**20%**	**20%**

- The number of Class B Common Interests that represent an Economic Common Interest Percentage of 5% is determined as follows:

$$\text{Economic Common Interest Percentage} = \frac{\text{Unknown Number of Class B Common Interests}}{\text{Number of Class B Common Interests held by all Class B Members}} \text{ X } \text{Aggregate Class B Economic Allocation}$$

Plugging in, $5\% = \frac{N}{10}$ x 25% ==> N = 2. So, Member B_1 transfers 2 Class B Common Interests to Member A_1.

- Class B Common Interests are converted into Class A Common Interests as follows:

$$\text{Number of Class A Common Interests} = \frac{\text{Economic Common Interest Percentage Represented by the Acquired Class B Common Interests}}{\text{Original Aggregate Class A Economic Allocation}} \text{ X } \text{Total Number of Class A Common Interests Pre-Transfer}$$

Plugging in, $N = \frac{5\%}{75\%}$ x 20 = 1.333. So, Member A_1 acquires 1.333 Class A Common Interests from Member B_1.

- The transfer results in an increase in the Aggregate Class A Economic Allocation and the Aggregate Class A Voting Allocation of 5% (to 80%) and a concomitant decrease in the Aggregate Class B Economic Allocation and the Aggregate Class B Voting Allocation (to 20%).

- Post-transfer, the Economic Common Interest Percentage of Member $A_1 = \frac{17.333}{21.333}$ x 80% = 65%.

- Post-transfer, the Economic Common Interest Percentage of Member $B_1 = \frac{4}{8}$ x 20% = 10%.

Example 3: Redemption of Class B Common Interests Held by Member B_1 Representing an Economic Common Interest Percentage of 5%

(showing changes from Exhibit 1)

EXHIBIT 4: MEMBERS' SCHEDULE FOLLOWING REDEMPTION								
Member	**Common Interests**							
	Class A Common Interests				**Class B Common Interests**			
	Class A Common Interests		**Class A Voting Allocation**	**Class A Economic Allocation**	**Class B Common Interests**		**Class B Voting Allocation**	**Class B Economic Allocation**
	Voting	**Non-Voting**			**Voting**	**Non-Voting**		
Class A Members								
A_1	16	0	**63.158%**	**63.158%**	0	0		
A_2	4	0	**15.789%**	**15.789%**	0	0		
Aggregate Class A Allocation:	20	0	**78.947%**	**78.947%**	0	0		
Class B Members								
B_1	0	0			**4**	0	**10.526%**	**10.526%**
B_2	0	0			4	0	**10.526%**	**10.526%**
Aggregate Class B Allocation:	0	0			**8**	0	**21.053%**	**21.053%**

- As discussed in Example 2, 2 Class B Common Interests represent an Economic Common Interest Percentage (and Voting Common Interest Percentage) of 5%. Thus, Member B_1's shareholding is reduced by 2 Class B Common Interests.

- A redemption of Class B Common Interests results in an increase to the Aggregate Class A Economic Allocation determined as follows:

$$\text{Increase in Aggregate Class A Economic Allocation} = \frac{\text{Original Aggregate Class A Economic Allocation}}{\text{100\% – Economic Common Interest Percentage Represented by the Redeemed Class B Common Interests}} \times \text{Economic Common Interest Percentage Represented by the Redeemed Class B Common Interests}$$

Plugging in, $N = \frac{75\%}{(100\% - 5\%)} \times 5\% \Rightarrow N = 3.947\%$. Thus, the Aggregate Class A Economic Allocation increases by 3.947% to 78.947% and, as a result, the Aggregate Class B Economic Allocation automatically decreases to 21.053% (= 100% -78.947%). The same adjustment is made to the Aggregate Class A Voting Allocation and Aggregate Class B Voting Allocation

- Each Member's Economic Common Interest Percentage and Voting Common Interest Percentage represented is automatically recalculated using the formulas discussed above. For example:
  - Economic Common Interest Percentage of Member $A_1 = \frac{16}{20} \times 78.947\% = 63.158\%$ and
  - Economic Common Interest Percentage of Member $B_1 = \frac{4}{8} \times 21.053\% = 10.526\%$.

Example 4: Regulatory Capital Call for $10M, in which Member B_1 is a Non-Funding Member and Member B_2 Acquires the Resultant Non-Funded Interests

(showing changes from Exhibit 1)

EXHIBIT 5: MEMBERS' SCHEDULE FOLLOWING TRANSFER OF NON-FUNDED INTERESTS								
Member	**Common Interests**							
	Class A Common Interests				**Class B Common Interests**			
	Class A Common Interests		**Voting Allocation**	**Economic Allocation**	**Class B Common Interests**		**Voting Allocation**	**Economic Allocation**
	Voting	**Non-Voting**			**Voting**	**Non-Voting**		
Class A Members								
A_1	**17.6**	0	60%	60%	0	0		
A_2	**4.4**	0	15%	15%	0	0		
Aggregate Class A Allocation:	**22**	0	75%	75%	0	0		
Class B Members								
B_1	0	0			6	0	**13.636%**	**13.636%**
B_2	0	0			**5**	0	**11.364%**	**11.364%**
Aggregate Class B Allocation:	0	0			**11**	0	25%	25%

Assume the Company's FMV is $100,000,000. The Per Common Interest FMV is determined as follows:

$$\text{Class A (or Class B) Per Common Interest FMV} = \frac{\text{Aggregate Class A (or Class B) Economic Allocation}}{\text{Total Number of Class A (or Class B) Common Interests}} \text{ X FMV}$$

- Plugging in, the Per Common Interest FMV is:
  - Class A: $\frac{75\%}{20}$ x $100M = $3.75M
  - Class B: $\frac{25\%}{20}$ x $100M = $2.5M
- Each Member is required to contribute its pro rata share of a regulatory capital call. For example, Member A_1 is required to contribute $6M (or 60% x $10M) while Member B_2 is required to contribute $1M (or 10% x $10M).
- Each Member that is not a Non-Funding Member is entitled to a number of new Common Interests equal to the quotient of (x) the amount of its capital contribution divided by (y) the applicable Per Common Interest FMV.[2] For example:
  - Member A1: $\frac{\$6M}{\$3.75M}$ = 1.6 Class A Common Interests
  - Member B2: $\frac{\$1M}{\$2.5M}$ = 0.4 Class B Common Interests

[2] Note that in the context of a voluntary capital call, this same calculation would be performed with respect to each Participating Member, to determine its entitlement to Common Interests by virtue of having participated in the capital call.

- Member B_1 is a Non-Funding Member. Its Requested Amount is $1.5M (15% x $10M). Member B_2 acquires Member B_1's Non-Funded Interests by contributing the full Requested Amount of $1.5M. As a result, Member B_2 is entitled to receive a number of additional Class B Common Interests equal to the quotient of (x) the amount paid by Member B_2 divided by (y) the applicable Per Common Interest FMV. Plugging in:
    - New Class B Common Interests = $\frac{\$1.5M}{\$2.5M}$ = 0.6 Class B Common Interests.
- Thus, Member B_2 acquires a total of 1 Class B Common Interest, consisting of the 0.6 additional Class B Common Interests plus the 0.4 Class B Common Interests it acquired by virtue of having made its regulatory capital contribution.

- Note that this situation is exactly analogous to a voluntary capital call in which Member B_1 chooses to not participate and Member B_2 chooses to oversubscribe.